| | Type | L # | Hits | Search Text | DBs | Time Stamp |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | BRS | L1 | 160 | bend$6 near10 ((fresnel or prism$6) near3 lens) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:23 |
| 2 | BRS | L8 | 51 | 359/$.ccls. and 1 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:38 |
| 3 | BRS | L15 | 109 | 1 not 8 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:37 |
| 4 | BRS | L22 | 207 | fresnel near10 equivalent | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:41 |
| 5 | BRS | L29 | 75 | (359/$ or 351/$).ccls. and 22 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:39 |
| 6 | BRS | L36 | 75 | 29 not 1 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:39 |
| 7 | BRS | L43 | 14 | ((fresnel or prismatic) near20 equivalent) near10 (curved or flat) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:45 |
| 8 | BRS | L50 | 0 | ((fresnel) near20 equivalent) near20 (curved and flat) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:46 |
| 9 | BRS | L57 | 9 | ((fresnel) same equivalent) same (curved and flat) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:46 |

| L Number | Hits | Search Text | DB | Time stamp |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 160 | bend$6 near10 ((fresnel or prism$6) near3 lens) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:23 |
| 8 | 51 | 359/$.ccls. and (bend$6 near10 ((fresnel or prism$6) near3 lens)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:38 |
| 15 | 109 | (bend$6 near10 ((fresnel or prism$6) near3 lens)) not (359/$.ccls. and (bend$6 near10 ((fresnel or prism$6) near3 lens))) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:37 |
| 22 | 207 | fresnel near10 equivalent | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:41 |
| 29 | 75 | (359/$ or 351/$).ccls. and (fresnel near10 equivalent) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:39 |
| 36 | 75 | ((359/$ or 351/$).ccls. and (fresnel near10 equivalent)) not (bend$6 near10 ((fresnel or prism$6) near3 lens)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:39 |
| 43 | 14 | ((fresnel or prismatic) near20 equivalent) near10 (curved or flat) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:45 |
| 50 | 0 | ((fresnel) near20 equivalent) near20 (curved and flat) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:46 |
| 57 | 9 | ((fresnel) same equivalent) same (curved and flat) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2002/09/14 01:46 |

US-PAT-NO: 6074196

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6074196 A

TITLE: Fresnel lens manufacturing apparatus

---------- KWIC ---------

A Fresnel lens is characterized in that its thickness is small. A virtual concave or convex lens, having curved faces, is split with reference to a great number of minute sections. The curved faces as split into the plural sections are arranged on a plane surface to define the Fresnel lens, which is optically equivalent to the original concave or convex lens virtually plotted. The Fresnel lens is also understood as a combination of a plurality of minute lens elements which are different in direction of refraction. The Fresnel lens has an advantage in that its thickness and weight is smaller than an equivalent concave or convex lens, and in that it can be manufactured easily in mass production by injection molding. The Fresnel lens is generally used as a plate for condensing light projected from a light source. One of the two faces of the Fresnel lens can be provided with a deposit of reflective material, to obtain a Fresnel mirror, which is generally used in an overhead projector as a reflector placed on a stage for supporting a transparent original.

US-PAT-NO: 5840352

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5840352 A

TITLE: Fresnel lens manufacturing apparatus

---------- KWIC ---------

A Fresnel lens is characterized in that its thickness is small. A virtual concave or convex lens, having curved faces, is split with reference to a great number of minute sections. The curved faces as split into the plural sections are arranged on a plane surface to define the Fresnel lens, which is optically equivalent to the original concave or convex lens virtually plotted. The Fresnel lens is also understood as a combination of a plurality of minute lens elements which are different in direction of refraction. The Fresnel lens has an advantage in that its thickness and weight is smaller than an equivalent concave or convex lens, and in that it can be manufactured easily in mass production by injection molding. The Fresnel lens is generally used as a plate for condensing light projected from a light source. One of the two faces of the Fresnel lens can be provided with a deposit of reflective material, to obtain a Fresnel mirror, which is generally used in an overhead projector as a reflector placed on a stage for supporting a transparent original.

US-PAT-NO: 5178636

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5178636 A

TITLE: Tuned Fresnel lens for multifocal intraocular applications including small incision surgeries

---------- KWIC ---------

Referring to FIGS. 1A-1C, as explained above, a conventional plano convex lens 10 can be sliced into thin cylindrical sections, as shown. A Fresnel lens 100 which is effectively a flat array of thin annular lenses may then be formed, as shown in FIGS. 1B and 1C this lens 100 is therefore substantially the optical equivalent of the lens 10 shown in FIG. 1A.

US-PAT-NO: 4318890

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4318890 A

TITLE: Reactor for generating granular metal hydride

---------- KWIC ---------

Second, the lens must be sufficiently thin to minimize energy transmission loss by absorption and diffusion within the lens material, with the resulting heat build-up that occurs thereby. Although a regular double convex quartz lens can be employed, a quartz lens of Fresnel type design will have a minimum lens thickness because of its flat plate cross section and still will achieve equivalent refraction and focusing parameters.

US-PAT-NO: 4233127

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4233127 A

TITLE: Process and apparatus for generating hydrogen and oxygen using solar energy

---------- KWIC ---------

Second, the lens must be sufficiently thin to minimize energy transmission loss by absorption and diffusion within the lens material, with the resulting heat build-up that occurs thereby. Although a regular double convex quartz lens can be employed, a quartz lens of Fresnel type design will have a minimum lens thickness because of its flat plate cross section and still will achieve equivalent refraction and focusing parameters.

US-PAT-NO: 3861785

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3861785 A

TITLE: WIDE ANGLE MIRROR ASSEMBLY

---------- KWIC ---------

More particularly, it is an object of this invention to provide a mirror assembly which incorporates a Fresnel lens combined with a plane mirror to define in a flat structure the equivalent of a convex mirror, but without bulging or convexity and without optical distortion or glare.

US-PAT-NO: 5061052

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5061052 A

TITLE: Television picture enhancement device

---------- KWIC ---------

Detailed Description Text - DETX (14):

The lenses 16 and 18 may be secured in fixed relation relative to each other by first assembling the top and bottom framework panels 34 and 36 together with the side panel 30, as illustrated in FIG. 2. The Fresnel lens 18 is then flexed and inserted laterally into the slots defined between the guides strips 46 and 48. The plastic structure of the Fresnel lens 18 is sufficiently resilient to allow the planar sheet of plastic from which the Fresnel lens 18 is formed to bend and follow the curvature of the curved guides strips 46 and 48.

Current US Original Classification - CCOR (1):

359/742

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (2):

359/618

Current US Cross Reference Classification - CCXR (3):

359/619

US-PAT-NO: 5929445

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5929445 A

TITLE: Passive infrared detector

---------- KWIC ---------

It is understood that one skilled in the art can form and/or bend a Fresnel lens to focus received radiation to a predetermined angle, and also that an array or set of Fresnel lens segments or sections may be formed as a sheet or strip in a manner known in the art. As shown in the illustrative embodiment of FIG. 3, the Fresnel lens array 26 is configured to be generally concave with the curved portion oriented away from the entrance window of the exposed surface. In other embodiments, the Fresnel lens array 26 may have a generally convex configuration. It should be understood that the sectors of the Fresnel lens array may be individually substantially planar but angularly positioned with respect to each other to provide a generally concave or a generally convex configuration.

US-PAT-NO: 5717203

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5717203 A

TITLE: Infrared motion detector with 180 .degree. detecting range

---------- KWIC ---------

As shown in FIG. 3, the focusing lens 20 is semi-cylindrical with its central axis indicated by numeral 21 for the purpose of reference. Such a lens has been known and may be made by bending a Fresnel lens made of a polyethylene sheet into a semi-cylindrical form. According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, as illustrated in FIG. 3, the sheet to be bent to form the focusing lens 20 is partitioned into three strip-like lens portions 20-1, 20-2 and 20-3 one on top of another which are bent together. The lens portions 20-1, 20-2 and 20-3 may be of the same or different widths (in the direction of the axis 21), each being adapted to receive and focus infrared signals from sources at distances within a difference range. This is schematically illustrated in FIG. 4 wherein the detector assembly 10 is set at a certain height and a somewhat downward orientation. One of the lens portions is adapted to detect infrared sources at horizontal radial distances in a first range between D.sub.1 and D.sub.2 from the detector assembly 10, another being for sources at distances in a second range between D.sub.2 and D.sub.3, and the third being for sources at distances in excess of D.sub.3, where the distances D.sub.1, D.sub.2 and D.sub.3 may be set, for example, equal to 3 m, 8 m, and 15 m, respectively.

US-PAT-NO: 4990783

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4990783 A

TITLE: Range insensitive infrared intrusion detector

---------- KWIC ---------

In EP-Al-No. 0'262'241 (corresponding to U.S. Pat. No. 4,740,701), it was suggested to provide an infrared detector having a field of detection in the form of sharply defined strips or elongate zones of substantially uniform sensitivity to infrared radiation without a gap by bending a thin cylindrical Fresnel lens in the longitudinal direction in such a way that the radius of curvature corresponds to its focal length. The infrared sensor is arranged approximately in the focal point of thus created cylindrical Fresnel lens. An advantage of this arrangement is that a protective curtain without a gap is obtained, but the disadvantage is that the sensitivity of the detector decreases with increasing distance from the detector. (The sensitivity of the detector is approximately inversely proportional to the distance from the infrared intrusion detector; see FIG. 7.)

US-PAT-NO: 4124282

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4124282 A

TITLE: Ophthalmic lenses

---------- KWIC ---------

According to a preferred feature of the invention, however, such a lens may be produced by providing a lens blank with an optically finished surface, and then bending the lens blank to introduce the required prismatic effect into said lens surface, the bending of the lens being so controlled as to produce in said optically finished surface the required transverse band.

The bending of the lens blank coupled with the grinding of the said opposite surface introduces a prismatic effect into the finished lens and has the result, when the initial optically finished surface is curved, of relocating the centers of curvature of the portions of the lens defined by the axis of bending. If desired, the said opposite surface of the initial lens blank by itself incorporate such a prismatic effect in order to reduce the grinding required to finish the said opposite surface of the lens, in which case the former may be flat or of shallower angle than otherwise required. There are also special cases where it is preferable that the aberration is not exactly mid-way between the optical centers.

US-PAT-NO: 3903531

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3903531 A

TITLE: Color micro optic apparatus

---------- KWIC ---------

Referring now to FIG. 7 of the drawings, still another method of using the apparatus as a camera is illustrated here using a Fresnel lens. The numeral 44 denotes a conventional Fresnel lens as is illustrated in combination with a light scattering screen 46 which passes and scatters the light from photographic objective 40 through the microfiche 12 as illustrated. The use of the Fresnel lens solves the problem of large angle rays, thereby decreasing the requirement for the use of septa 34. In the arrangement illustrated at FIG. 7, the Fresnel lens has essentially the same focal length as that of lens 40 and functions to bend the principal rays from different parts of an object into parallel rays, these latter rays passing through the microfiche 10 via the several sets of color filters 24, 26, 28. If desired, however, septa 34 may be employed in the embodiment of FIG. 7.

US-PAT-NO: 3824609

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3824609 A

TITLE: COLOR MICRO OPTIC APPARATUS

---------- KWIC ---------

Referring now to FIG. 7 of the drawings, still another method of using the apparatus as a camera is illustrated, here using a Fresnel lens. The numeral 44 denotes a conventional Fresnel lens as is illustrated in combination with a light scattering screen 46 which passes and scatters the light from photographic objective 40 through the microfiche 12 as illustrated. The use of the Fresnel lens solves the problem of large angle rays, thereby decreasing the requirement for the use of septa 34. In the arrangement illustrated at FIG. 7, the Fresnel lens has essentially the same focal length as that of lens 40 and functions to bend the principal rays from different parts of an object into parallel rays, these latter rays passing through the microfiche 10 via the several sets of color filters 24, 26, 28. If desired, however, septa 34 may be employed in the embodiment of FIG. 7.

| | | Document ID | Current OR | Kind Codes | Source | Issue Date | Pages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ☒ | US 5929445 A | 250/353 | | USPAT | 19990727 | NA |
| 2 | ☒ | US 5717203 A | 250/221 | | USPAT | 19980210 | NA |
| 3 | ☒ | US 4990783 A | 250/353 | | USPAT | 19910205 | NA |
| 4 | ☒ | US 4124282 A | 351/168 | | USPAT | 19781107 | NA |

| | | Document ID | Current OR | Kind Codes | Source | Issue Date | Pages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | ☒ | US 3903531 A | 396/307 | | USPAT | 19750902 | NA |
| 6 | ☒ | US 3824609 A | 396/307 | | USPAT | 19740716 | NA |

US-PAT-NO: 5929445
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5929445 A

TITLE: Passive infrared detector

DATE-ISSUED: July 27, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

| NAME | CITY | STATE | ZIP CODE | COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barone; Stephen | Dix Hills | NY | N/A | N/A |

ASSIGNEE INFORMATION:

| NAME | CITY | STATE | ZIP CODE | COUNTRY | TYPE CODE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electro-Optic Technologies, LLC | Dix Hills | NY | N/A | N/A | 02 |

APPL-NO: 08/ 712617

DATE FILED: September 13, 1996

INT-CL: [ 06] G01J005/08,G08B013/193

US-CL-ISSUED: 250/353;250/DIG.1

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/353; 250/DIG.1

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 250/342; 250/349 ; 250/353 ; 250/DIG.1

REF-CITED:

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| PAT-NO | ISSUE-DATE | PATENTEE-NAME | US-CL |
|---|---|---|---|
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| 3524180 | August 1970 | Cruse | N/A |
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| 4876445 | October 1989 | McMaster | N/A |
| 4912331 | March 1990 | Owers | 250/DIG. 1 |
| 4978843 | December 1990 | Yamakawa | N/A |

US-PAT-NO: 5717203
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5717203 A

TITLE: Infrared motion detector with 180 .degree. detecting range

DATE-ISSUED: February 10, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

| NAME | CITY | STATE | ZIP CODE | COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yung; Simon K. C. | Jardine's Lookout | N/A | N/A | HK |

APPL-NO: 08/ 800302

DATE FILED: February 18, 1997

PARENT-CASE:

This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/346,049, filed Nov. 29, 1994, now abandoned.

INT-CL: [ 06] G08B013/18,G01J005/08

US-CL-ISSUED: 250/221;250/222.1 ;250/353 ;340/567

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/221; 250/222.1 ; 250/353 ; 340/567

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 250/221; 250/222.1 ; 250/239 ; 250/342 ; 250/353 ; 250/203.1 ; 340/555 ; 340/556 ; 340/557 ; 340/565 ; 340/567

REF-CITED:

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| PAT-NO | ISSUE-DATE | PATENTEE-NAME | US-CL | | |
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US-PAT-NO: 4990783
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4990783 A

TITLE: Range insensitive infrared intrusion detector

DATE-ISSUED: February 5, 1991

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

| NAME | CITY | STATE | ZIP CODE | COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muller; Kurt A. | Stafa | N/A | N/A | CH |
| Mahler; Hansjurg | Hombrechtikon | N/A | N/A | CH |

ASSIGNEE INFORMATION:

| NAME | CITY | STATE | ZIP CODE | COUNTRY | TYPE CODE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cerberus A.G. | N/A | N/A | N/A | CH | 03 |

APPL-NO: 07/ 409142

DATE FILED: September 19, 1989

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

| COUNTRY | APPL-NO | APPL-DATE |
|---|---|---|
| CH | 3508/88 | September 22, 1988 |

INT-CL: [ 05] G01J005/08,G08B013/18

US-CL-ISSUED: 250/353;250/342

US-CL-CURRENT: 250/353; 250/342 ; 250/DIG.1

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 250/353; 250/338.1 ; 250/221 ; 250/342 ; 340/567 ; 340/600

REF-CITED:

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| PAT-NO | ISSUE-DATE | PATENTEE-NAME | US-CL | | |
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| FOREIGN-PAT-NO | PUBN-DATE | COUNTRY | US-CL |
|---|---|---|---|

US-PAT-NO: 4124282
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4124282 A

TITLE: Ophthalmic lenses

DATE-ISSUED: November 7, 1978

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

| NAME | CITY | STATE | ZIP CODE | COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bush; Sydney J. | Kirkella, Hull | N/A | N/A | GB2 |

APPL-NO: 05/ 694924

DATE FILED: June 11, 1976

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

| COUNTRY | APPL-NO | APPL-DATE |
|---|---|---|
| GB | 25448/75 | June 13, 1975 |
| GB | 5476/76 | February 11, 1976 |
| GB | 7106/76 | February 23, 1976 |
| GB | 7309/76 | February 24, 1976 |

INT-CL: [ 02] G02C007/06

US-CL-ISSUED: 351/168

US-CL-CURRENT: 351/168

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 351/168; 351/170

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

| FOREIGN-PAT-NO | PUBN-DATE | COUNTRY | US-CL |
|---|---|---|---|
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ART-UNIT: 257

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Sacher; Paul A.

ABSTRACT:

US-PAT-NO: 3824609
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3824609 A

TITLE: COLOR MICRO OPTIC APPARATUS

DATE-ISSUED: July 16, 1974

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

| NAME | CITY | STATE | ZIP CODE | COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tevick; George J. | Leonia | NJ | N/A | N/A |

ASSIGNEE INFORMATION:

| NAME | CITY | STATE | ZIP CODE | COUNTRY | TYPE CODE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personal Communications, Inc. | Stamford | CT | N/A | N/A | 02 |

APPL-NO: 05/ 332284

DATE FILED: February 14, 1973

INT-CL: [] G03b033/14

US-CL-ISSUED: 354/102;95/12.2 ;95/37 ;352/66 ;352/67

US-CL-CURRENT: 396/307; 352/66 ; 352/67

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 95/12.2; 95/37 ; 352/66 ; 352/67 ; 355/32 ; 355/33 ; 355/88

REF-CITED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

| PAT-NO | ISSUE-DATE | PATENTEE-NAME | US-CL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| 3712724 | January 1973 | Courtney-Pratt | N/A | 95/37 | N/A |

ART-UNIT: 211

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Moses; Richard L.

ABSTRACT:

A color micro optic apparatus which employs black and white photographic film in taking and yet produces color images upon readout. Distributed sets of contiguous color filters, each set having (for example) red, green, and blue filters, are sequentially aligned with corresponding sets of lensettes of microfiche. In use as a camera, red light activates only those emulsion portions of the microfiche which are beneath the red filters, similar

| | Type | L # | Hits | Search Text | DBs | Time Stamp |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | BRS | L1 | 9 | marzouk-m$-$.in. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM TDB | 2001/12/31 13:10 |
| 2 | BRS | L8 | 2 | (mould$6 or mold$6 or grind$6) and 1 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM TDB | 2001/12/31 13:13 |
| 3 | BRS | L15 | 674 | 359/742-743.ccls. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM TDB | 2001/12/31 13:14 |
| 4 | BRS | L22 | 26 | (ophthalm$8 or spectacle$2) and 15 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM TDB | 2001/12/31 13:14 |

US 0953554709P1

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Dossier: 09535547

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| 1 | CTMS | 2 |

Total number of pages: 2

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